



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

history, and a brief statement of geologic and economic conditions of each. It forms an invaluable book of reference for everyone interested in the copper industry. The data are brought up to July, 1911.

A. D. B.

The Relation of Bornite and Chalcocite in the Copper Ores of the Virgilina District of North Carolina and Virginia. By FRANCIS BAKER LANEY. *Proc. U.S. National Museum*, XL. Washington, 1911. Pp. 523-24; pls. 63-69.

After a brief discussion of the geology of the region the author describes sections of the ores from a microscopic study. None of the bornite appears to be secondary. The chalcocite occurs as secondary veinlets in the bornite, and as intergrowths with bornite showing that in the latter case the two minerals formed simultaneously. The author confirms Graton's view that the chalcocite is primary, and the evidence is convincing. If, however, the ore deposits are older than the metamorphism, the same result could arise from the recrystallization of a secondary ore. This possibility has not been discussed but is suggested by the work of Emmons in Maine and in the Ducktown region.

A. D. B.

Iron Mines and Mining in New Jersey. By W. S. BAYLEY. Geological Survey of New Jersey, Vol. VIII, 1910. Pp. 512; pls. 13; maps 1; figs. 31.

The report gives a brief history of iron mining in New Jersey since its initiation in 1685. A brief outline of the geology of New Jersey pertinent to the subject follows, and the remainder of the report deals with the iron ores themselves. These are of four types, bog ore, limonite, red hematite, and magnetite. In early years considerable bog ore was utilized. Later, the limonites became of importance. At present, the magnetites are mined almost exclusively. The ores are described separately, as to their appearance, chemical composition, manner of occurrence, origin, and production. Much space is given to the description and history of individual mines.

H. C. C.

The Mineral Production of Virginia during 1909 and 1910, Biennial Report on. Virginia Geological Survey Bulletin No. 6. Pp. 123.

The mineral production for 1909 and 1910 is summarized, and compared with that for several previous years. Iron, coal, and clay are of major importance. The production of most of the substances mined